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NUMBER 1084.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

The Noted Running Horse, BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his charster as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the beſt horſes on the continent, that a detail of them here the ſubſcriber deems ſuperfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be ſeen where he ſtands.

He will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in Amherſt county, twelve miles above the court houſe, ſix below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glaſgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the ſingle leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, to be ſecured by note with each mare, payable on the firſt day of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare to be in foal, to be ſecured alſo by note, on demand, with each mare ſo put, endorſed, payable when aſcertained ſhe is in foal or tranſferred, with intereſt, in either caſe from that period only. Good and extenſive paſturage and ſervants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myſelf by any means reſponſible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803. 3mths.

The Celebrated Running Horse, CLIFDEN.

Imported from England by Doctor Wm. Thornton, of Waſhington City;

WILL Stand the enſuing ſeaſon (which will commence the 10th of March and expire the 10th of Auguſt) at my ſtable in Cheſterfield county, near Bevill and Goode's bridges, and will be let to mares at twenty-five dollars, but twenty will be received in full diſcharge thereof, if paid within the ſeaſon, with half a dollar to the groom. Good and extenſive paſturage, well ſet with clover, and the board of boys ſent with mares, gratis, but I will not be reſponſible for eſcapes or accidents. Thoſe gentlemen who wiſh their mares fed may be furniſh with grain at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent.

CLIFDEN is a horſe of a very fine form, uniting beauty and uncommon ſtrength; is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay; his prodigious powers will be beſt known by exhibiting his performances. He is a remarkable ſure foal getter, and his colts are eſteemed equal to any on the continent for ſize and compact form.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Cheſterfield, March 3, 1803.

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby, and ſold to Sir John Lade for five hundred guineas untried; he is from the very beſt ſtock in England, having deſcended on both ſides from Old Matchem, who covered at fifty guineas a mare for the nine laſt years of his life. In 1792 at five years old, he won ten times; and was not equalled (Mr. Wilſon's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1792, 3, 4, and 5, as appears by the racing calendars for thoſe years.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

PEDIGREE.

I certify that Clifden was gottten by Alfred, out of an own ſiſter to the Duke of Queenſbury's bay horſe Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel out of Sir James Penniman's famous Matchem mare.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxleaſe, Hampſhire, Aug. 18, 1799. } [en8t*]

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertiſed by me to be ſold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Caſh, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the laſt and preſent year's inſpection, at the general market caſh price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Peterſburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, 17th January, 1803. } tMar.14.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *Manſfield Watkins,*

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the U. Sates," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Manſfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the preſent month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tueſday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commiſſioners office, in the city of Richmond, held in the houſe lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Eſq. on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin, and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects, when and where the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnerſhip of

S. & S. Myers,

WILL, by mutual conſent, be diſſolved on the 1ſt March next, and as they are deſirous of making a cloſe of their concerns as ſoon thereafter as poſſible, they offer for ſale the following property:

A three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, covered with tile, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, oppoſite the Union Tavern, at preſent occupied by them as a ſtore and dwelling.—

A L S O,

A LOT on the Main-ſtreet in the town of Manchester, upon which is a ſtore and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon inclined to purchaſe.

They likewiſe offer on reaſonable terms for Caſh or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, viz:

Antigua Rum.	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Brown Sugar.	Foolſcap and Poſt Paper.
Green Coffee.	Scotch Snuff.
German Steel.	Pepper.
Glaſs Tumblers, in ſmall boxes.	Caſtile Soap.
Flemiſh Sheeting.	

And an aſſortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Samuel Myers.
Samſon M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

Boarding and Coffee-House.

Mrs. BOOKER,

LATE occupant of the Union Tavern, has removed to the upper apartments of the brick tenement occupied by Meſſrs. Amos and Thomas Ladd, to which apartments communication is had by a paſsway leading from the ſtreet door to an eaſy flight of ſtairs that aſcend directly to them; where ſhe begs leave to inform, it is her purpoſe keeping

BOARDING and COFFEE HOUSE,

And being well provided for the accommodation of 8 or 10 regular boarders, no pains ſhall be ſpared to render ſatisfaction to thoſe that may favor her with their company.

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1803.

At a meeting of the Common Hall for the city of Richmond, called by the Mayor and held at the houſe of William Roſe, in the ſaid city, on Monday the 28th day of February, 1803:

RESOLVED, That the Mayor give notice in the newſpapers, that the Hall have adopted a plan for a Poor-Houſe and will receive propoſals from undertakers for building the ſame, at any time before the third Monday in next month. The plan is lodged in the hands of Mr. Robert B. James. The propoſals muſt be made in writing.

A Copy—Teſte,

Adam Craig, C. C. H. C. R.

The celebrated English Stallion, BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handſome Horſes for any purpoſe, will ſtand, the enſuing ſeaſon, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if ſent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt day of Auguſt following; a great abundance of good paſturage, gratis; and ſervants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to ſave, as they may be aſſured they are of but little uſe) Grain will be furniſhed at the market price (for which the money muſt be ſent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greateſt attention will be paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertiſed ſo often, and is ſo well known now, that ſuffice it to ſay, he is the ſire of ſeveral of the beſt racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was ſold laſt fall for 4000 dolllars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

Humanity Hall Grammar School.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the Public, that he intends to open a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, at his plantation in the Forks of Hanover, near Wingfield, in which will be taught Latin, Greek, Geography, Geometry, and Engliſh Grammar, together with Writing and Arithmetic. The price of board, tuition, waſhing and fuel, will be *Seventy Dollars* for the term, paid quarterly in advance, to commence on the 15th of March next, and expire the 15th of December. Particular attention will be paid to the morals, deportment and cleanlineſs of the youth; and bedding will be furniſhed ſuch as chuſes at Six Dollars extra.

THOMAS NELSON.

February 19, 1803. 4t‡

To be RENTED,

For one or more years, and poſſeſſion given the 1st of April next, a convenient

STORE HOUSE & LOT,

With the neceſſary appendages,

WELL incloſed, in a rich, populous and wealthy neighborhood, in the county of Amherſt, on the main road leading from New-Glaſgow to Lynchburg, five miles from the former and fifteen from the latter; twelve miles from Camden's Warehouſe on James River, where the road leading from that place to Lexington, in the county of Rockbridge, interſects and croſſes the Lynchburg road.—For further information enquire of Mr. James Taliaferro of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

DANIEL TUCKER.

March 1, 1803. 5t‡

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joſeph Anthony,*

BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed aſſignee of the eſtate and effects of Joſeph Anthony Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons than the ſubſcriber, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Aſſignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

MR. ROSS's SPEECH

IN THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

Monday, February 14, 1803.

After the ſenate had finiſhed its deliberations upon the legiſlative buſiness before it,

Mr. Ross roſe and ſaid, That although he came from a part of the country where the late events upon the Miſſiſippi had excited great alarm and ſolicitude, he had hitherto forborne the expreſſion of his ſentiments, or to bring forward any meaſure relative to the unjuſtifiable, oppreſſive conduct of the Spaniſh government at New-Orleans. He had waited this long in the hope that ſome perſon more likely than himſelf to conciliate and unite the opinions of a majority of the ſenate, would have offered efficacious meaſures for their conſideration. But ſeeing the ſeſſion now drawing to a cloſe without any ſuch propoſition, he could not reconcile a longer ſilence either to his own ſenſe of propriety, or to the duty he owed to his conſtituents. He could not conſent to go home without making one effort, however feeble or unſucceſsful, to avert the calamity which threatened the weſtern country. Preſent appearances, he confeſſed, but little juſtified the hope that any thing he might propoſe would be adopted; yet it would at leaſt afford him ſome conſolation hereafter, that when the ſtorm was approaching, he had done his duty, by warning thoſe who had power in their hands, of the means they ought to employ in order to reſiſt it.

He was fully aware that the executive of the United States had acted. That he had ſent an envoy extraordinary to Europe. This was the peculiar province, and perhpaps the duty, of the preſident. He would not ſay it was unwiſe, in this ſtate of our affairs, to prepare for remonſtrance or negociation, much leſs was he about to propoſe any meaſure which would thwart negociation or embarraſs the executive:—On the other hand he was convinced, that more than negociation was abſolutely neceſsary; that more power and more means ought to be given to the preſident, in order to render his negociation more efficacious. Could the preſident proceed further, even if he thought more vigorious meaſures proper and expedient? Was it in his power to repel or puniſh the indignity put upon the nation? Could he uſe the public force to redreſs our wrongs? Certainly not. This muſt be the act of congreſs. They are now to judge of ulterior meaſures. They muſt give the power and vote the means to vindicate, in a becoming manner, the wounded honor, and the beſt intereſts of the country.

Mr. R. ſaid he held in his hands certain reſolutions for that purpoſe, and, before he offered them to the ſenate, he would very briefly explain his reaſons for bringing them forward and preſſing them with earneſtneſs as the beſt ſyſtem the United States could now purſue.

It was certainly unneceſsary to waſte the time of that body in ſtating that we had a ſolemn, explicit, treaty with Spain. That this treaty had been wantonly and unprovokedly violated, not only in what related to the Miſſiſippi, but by the moſt flagrant and deſtructive ſpoliation of our commerce on every part of the ocean where Spaniſh armed veſſels met the American flag. Theſe ſpoliations were of immenſe magnitude, and demanded the moſt ſerious notice of our government. They had been followed by an indignity and a direct infraction of our treaty relative to the Miſſiſippi, which bore an aſpect not to be diſſembled or miſtaken.

To the free navigation of that river we had an undoubted right from nature and from the poſition of our Weſtern country. This right and the right of depoſit in the iſland of New-Orleans, had been ſolemnly acknowledged and fixed by treaty in 1795. That treaty had been in actual operation and execution for many years. And now without pretence of abuſe or violation on our part, the officers of the Spaniſh government, deny the right, refuſe the place of depoſit, and add the moſt offenſive of all inſults by forbidding us to land or touch their ſhores, and ſhutting us out as a common nuiſance.

By whom has there outrage been offered? By thoſe who have conſtantly acknowledged our right, but now tell us they are no longer owners of the country! They have given it away! And becauſe they have no longer a right themſelves, therefore they turn us out who have an undoubted right. They diſpoſſeſs us of that in which they diſclaim all right themſelves. Such an inſult, ſuch unprovoked malignity of conduct, no nation but this would affect to miſtake; and yet we not only heſitate to take the courſe which intereſt and honor calls us to purſue, but we bear it with patience, tameneſs, and apparent unconcern. How does this infraction of the treaty and the natural rights of this country moſt ultimately affect? If the wound of nation honor be not ſenſible felt by the whole nation, is there not a large portion of your citizens expoſed to immediate ruin by a continuance of this ſtate of things? The calamity lights upon all thoſe who live upon the Weſtern waters. More than half a million of your citizens are by this cut off from market. What would be the language—What would be the feelings of gentlemen in this houſe, were ſuch an indignity offered on the Atlantic coaſt? What would they ſay if the Cheſapeake, the Delaware, or the bay of New-York were ſhut up, and all egreſs prohibited by a foreign power? And yet none of theſe waters embrace the intereſt of ſo many as the Miſſiſippi. The numbers and property affected by ſhutting this river, are much greater than the blockade of any Atlantic river would extend to. Every part of the union is entitled to protection, and no good reaſon could be offered why one part ſhould be leſs attended to than another.

In the laſt year goods to the value of more than two millions of dollars had been carried into the weſtern country. Theſe good were purchaſed on credit. The conſumption of that merchandiſe afforded a revenue to our treaſury of more than three hundred thouſand dollars—The ſale of weſtern public lands was calculated upon as producing half a million of dollars annually—Large arrearages of internal taxes were due from that country—The people had juſt emerged from an Indian war—They had overcome the moſt frightful obſtructions which had ever preſented themſelves in the ſettlement of a new country; and although yet in their infancy, we might promiſe ourſelves an honorable and vigorous manhood, if they were protected as we led them to expect. After a little while their ſtrength and faculty of ſelf-preſervation would be complete; certainly however they yet needed the kind foſtering hand of their parent ſtates. But if that be now withdrawn, where is the revenue on which you calculate? How can they pay for your lands? How can they diſcharge arrearages of taxes? How are they to meet your merchants of Baltimore and Philadelphia? They cannot go to market—They have no reſources but the produce of their farms—You ſuffer the Spaniards to lock them up—You tell them their crops may, nay muſt rot on their hands, and yet they muſt pay you their debts and taxes. Is this juſt? Will it be ſubmitted to? Theſe men bought your lands in confidence that the Spaniſh treaty would be maintained. All or nearly all your ſales are ſince the date of that treaty. Now you ſuffer a wanton violation of it without an effort to remove the obſtruction, and yet call on them for payment! This cannot be expected—It would not be the rule between honeſt individuals; for the ſeller of an eſtate, ſuffering an eviction of the purchaſer, when he might and could prevent it, would not in conſcience be entitled to receive the purchaſe money.

If it comports with your calculations of intereſt or convenience to ſubmit tamely to this outrage, and to witneſs the ruin of one part of your country for the ſake of peace in the reſidue; ſurely your ideas of juſtice will compel you to abſolve the weſtern people from all obligation to pay what it would ruin them to advance. Will you proſecute them in your courts? Will you ſell their little all by your public officers? Will you not be content with the loſs of all the lively hopes they had entertained, of gaining a new fortune and another name in the wild, but auſpicious new countries of the weſt? Is it not enough that their day is darkening and cloſing at noon? Surely it will not be thought reaſonable to exact impoſſibilities. It is undeniable, however, that by their ruin many of your own merchants on the Atlantic coaſt will be inevitably involved: And great as this evil may be (certainly of immenſe magnitude) yet the loſs of the affections of a whole people, the deſtruction of enterprize, and the end of induſtry and hope in the weſtern world, is incalculably greater.

It may be ſaid that this is an overcharged deſcription of the evil ſide of our affairs, without offering any remedy.

Mr. R. ſaid that was far from his intention, and he would now examine that ſubject, becauſe to his mind the remedy was obvious.

The experience of all time has proved, that with nations, as well as with individuals, ſubmiſſion to aggreſſion, and inſult uniformly invites a repetition and aggravation of the miſchief. To repel at the outſet is more eaſy, as well as more honorable for the injured party.

Fortunately for this country, there could be no doubt in the preſent caſe. Our natural right had been acknowledged and ſecured ſolemnly by treaty. The treaty had been in a ſtate of execution. It was now violated and denied without provocation or apology. Treaty then was no ſecurity. The invaded right was one, the ſecurity of which ought not to be precarious—it was indiſpenſible that the enjoyment of it ſhould be placed beyond all doubt. The power with whom you have the treaty is either too weak or too unjuſt to obſerve it. He declared it, then to be his firm and mature opinion, that this right would never be ſecure while the mouth

of the Missisippi was exclusively in the hands of the Spaniards. From their cupidity or enmity we had to apprehend constant interruption and misunderstanding. From the very position of our country from its geographical shape, and from motives of complete independence the command of the navigation of that river ought to be in our hands. We are now wantonly provoked to take it. Hostility, in its most offensive shape, has been offered by those who disclaim all right to the soil and sovereignty of that country, an hostility fatal to the well-being of the western world. Why not seize then what is so essential to us as a nation? Why not expel the wrong-doers?—Wrong-doers by their own confession, to whom we can therefore do no injury. Paper contracts or treaties have proved too feeble: Plant yourselves on the river—fortify the banks; invite those who have an interest at stake to defend it; do justice to yourselves, when your adversaries deny it, and leave the event to HIM who controls the fate and fortune of nations.

Why submit to a tardy, uncertain negociation as the *only means* of regaining what you have lost? A negociation with those who declare they have no right, at the moment they strip you of yours? When in possession, you will negociate with more advantage—You will then be in a condition to keep others out—You will begin the actual exercise of jurisdiction over your whole claim—Your people will have the benefit of a lawful commerce—When your determination is known, you will make an easy and honorable accommodation with any other claimant. The present possessors can have no pretence to complain, for they have no right to the country by their own confession.—The western people will discover that you are making every effort they could desire for their protection.—They will ardently support you in the contest, if a contest becomes necessary—Their all is at stake, and neither their zeal nor their courage can be doubted.

Look at the memorial from the legislature of the Mississippi territory now on your table. That speaks a language and displays a spirit not to be mistaken.—Their lives and fortunes are plighted to support you. The same may with equal truth be asserted of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the western people of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Is this a spirit to be repressed or put asleep by negociation? If you suffer it to be extinguished, can you recall it in the hour of distress when you want it? After negociation has failed; after a powerful, ambitious nation shall have taken possession of the key of your western country and fortified it; after their garrisons are filled with the veterans who have conquered in the east, will you have it in your power to awake the generous spirit of that country, and dispossess them? No. Their confidence in such rulers will be gone. They will be disheartened, divided, and will place no further dependence upon you. They must abandon those who have lost the precious moment of seizing, and forever securing their sole hope of subsistence and prosperity. From necessity they must then make the best bargain they can with the conqueror.

It may be added, that the possession of the country on the east bank of the Mississippi will give a compactness, an irresistable strength to the United States, and in all future wars, we shall be more dreaded, and of course more courted and more respected, than we can ever hope to be without it.

Suppose that this course be not now pursued. Let me warn gentlemen how they trifle with the feelings, the hopes, and the fears of such a body of men as inhabit the western waters. Let every honorable man put the question to himself, how would half a million around him be affected by such a calamity, and no means taken by the government to redress it? These men have arms in their hands—the same arms with which they proved victorious over their savage neighbors. They have a daring spirit—they have ample means of subsistence—no market for those means—and they have men disposed to lead them on to avenge their wrongs. Are you certain that they will wait the end of negociation? When they hear that nothing has been done for their immediate relief, they will probably take their resolution and act. Indeed, from all that we have heard, there is great reason to suppose that they will, or, perhaps, that they have already acted—They know the nature of the obstruction—They know the weakness of the country. They are sure of present success—and they have a bold river to bear them forward to the place of action. They only want a leader to conduct them, and it would be strange, if with such means, and such spirit, a leader should not present himself.

Suppose they do go—that they do chace away the present wrong-doers—that you give them no support—and, that they are in the end overpowered and defeated by a stronger foe than the present feeble possessors. They will never return to you, for you cannot protect them. They will make the best compromise they can with the powers commanding the mouth of the river, who in effect has thereby the command of their fortunes. Will such a bargain be of light or trivial moment to the Atlantic states? Bonaparte will then say to you, My French West-India colonies, and those of my allies, can be supplied from my colony of Louisiana, with flour, beef, pork, lumber and and every necessary. These articles can be carried by my own ships, navigated by my own sailors. If you on the Atlantic coast wish to trade with my colonies in these articles, you must pay fifteen or twenty per cent. of an impost; we want no further supplies from you, and revenue to France must be the condition of all future intercourse. What say you to this? It will be in vain to address your western brethren, and complain that your revenue dwindles;—your commerce is ruined, your condition desperate. They will reply,—You came not to our assistance at the only moment you could have served us—that you then balanced between sordid interest and and duty—that you suffered them to be borne down and subdued at a time when, for a trifle, you could have secured the Mississippi. Now their interest must be consulted, and it forbids any assistance to you when following in the same train of ruin which overwhelmed them.

If the evil does not immediately proceed the full length of absolute disunion, yet the strength, the unity of exertion, the union of interest will be gone, we are no more one people, and representatives from that portion of our country, in our public councils, will partake of the spirit and breathe the sentiments of a distinct nation. They will rob you of your public lands—they will not submit to taxes; they will form a girdle round the southern states which may be denominated a foreign yoke, and render that whole country very precarious as to its peace and present connexions. Indeed, every aspect of such a state of things is gloomy and alarming to men who take the trouble of reflecting upon it But, sir, said Mr. R. I have heard it suggested that there is another mode of getting rid of this crisis in our affairs. If we remain perfectly quiet and passive, shew no symptoms of uneasiness and discontent: If we give no new offence to the new and probable masters of the Mississippi—May be they will *sell!!!* To me it is utterly incredible that such an effect would flow from such a conduct. They might probably sell if they found us armed, in possession and resolved to maintain it. They would see that even conquest would be a hard bargain for so distant a country. Our possession would be evidence of a fixed resolution. But when we have no army, no military preparation, no semblance of resistance, what would induce them to sell? SELL, sir! for how much? Why, sir, although there is no information on that subject, before this house, yet I have seen it stated in a newspaper, that those who claim that country may perhaps be persuaded to sell by distributing *two millions of dollars* among certain influential persons about the———

Here Mr. Wright, of Maryland, called Mr. Ross to order, and said that he thought it improper to debate upon confidential information, which in his opinion ought to be kept secret.

Mr. Ross knew of no confidential communication to that house on this subject.

The vice-president said there was no confidential information about this business before the senate that he recollected, and that he perceived nothing improper or out of order in what had been said.

Mr. Nicholas said he hoped the galleries would be cleared. It appeared to him that the gentleman was about to discuss points which ought to be kept secret.

Mr. Ross hoped not—and would give his reasons.

Mr. Nicholas objected, that it would not be in order for the gentleman to give reasons.

Mr. Ross.—I will never speak upon this subject, sir, with closed doors. The moment you shut your doors I cease—and when they are opened I will proceed. There is nothing of a secret or confidential nature in what I have to say. Mr. Ross concluded by calling for the yeas and nays upon the question of closing the doors.

Mr. Wright read one of the rules of the senate, to shew that a vote was not necessary for closing the doors.

Mr. Wells enquired whether it was in order to interrupt a gentleman while speaking, and to make a motion while he was in possession of the floor.

The vice-president thought that in such a case, where a senator thought that the subject required secrecy, it might be done. The doors must be closed at the request of any senator, and afterwards the senate would determine by vote whether or not the business should proceed with closed doors. He then ordered the galleries and lobby to be cleared. The doors remained closed for some time, when they were again opened, and the senate adjourned.

Tuesday, February 15.

Upon reading the minutes of the preceding day, the following entry was found to have been made by the secretary:—

"Mr. Ross stated in his place, that he had several resolutions to submit to the consideration of the senate, on the infraction of the treaty by the government of Spain, in withholding the right, from the citizens of the United States, to deposit their produce in the Spanish territories; upon which, while he was proceeding in some introductory observations,

On motion made and seconded, the galleries were cleared and the doors were shut."

The above entry on the minutes Mr. Clinton, of New-York, moved to strike out, and the motion was carried.

After some of the ordinary legislative business of the senate had been dispatched, Mr. Nicholas moved that the galleries be cleared, and the doors of the senate were closed till two o'clock. They were then opened and the senate adjourned.

A great number of ladies and gentlemen had attended in expectation of hearing the debate respecting the Mississippi continued.

Wednesday, February 16.

After the reading of two or three bills, on which there was no debate, Mr. Breckenridge moved to have the galleries cleared, and the doors closed, which was done accordingly.

At one o'clock, the doors of the senate were opened, and in a few minutes afterwards

Mr. Ross rose and said, that two days ago he had the honor of stating some of his opinions to the senate, respecting the alarming condition of our affairs upon the Mississipp:—That in a very interesting part of his inquiry he had been called to order:—That the Vice-President had expressly determined him to have been in order, and also declared that there was no confidential information before the senate relating to the late agressions upon our rights in the Mississippi:—Yet notwithstanding this declaration of the Vice-President, as explicit as it was correct, Mr. R. said, the doors were actually closed and all further public discussion at that time prohibited.—Yesterday the doors were again closed. He said it would be well recollected, that when this extraordinary measure was resorted to, he had given notice that he would not proceed further in the discussion, while the doors were shut, and that he would resume it whenever they should be opened. From that time to the present he had remained silent, but now, when a majority of the senate had resolved that this discussion should be public, he would proceed to finish the remarks he had intended to make and then offer his resolutions. He could not, however, avoid expressing his acknowledgements to the majority of that body, who had decided that this debate should be public, for, although some gentlemen might be desirous to stifle, and smother in secrecy, an inquiry like the present, he firmly believed that there would always be firmness and independence enough in that house to meet in public the investigation of every subject proper for public deliberation.

Mr. R. said he would not return to a repetition of what he had formerly stated, it would be sufficient to mention, that he had urged the importance of our rights in the navigation of the Mississippi founded in nature, and acknowledged by compact: This was the great and the only highway of commerce from the western country to the ocean;—That the Spaniards after a long execution of this treaty, have now flagrantly violated it, and shut us out from all intercourse, and from the right of deposit;—That they have plundered our citizens upon the ocean; carried our vessels into their ports and condemned them without the semblance of a trial:—Our seamen have been cast into prison and our merchants ruined:—Thus assailed upon the ocean, and upon the land by a long course of oppression and hostility without provocation and without apology, he knew but one course we could take which promised complete redress of our wrongs:—Experience had proved, that compact was no security; the Spaniards either cannot, or will not permit them to adhere to their stipulations; or if they of their own accord inflict these indignities under a belief that we dare not resent them, it was equally incumbent upon us to act without farther delay. The aggressors are heaping indignity upon you at your own door, at the very borders of your territory, and tell you, at the same time, they have no right to the country from whence they exclude you.—If they act thus without right why not enforce yours by taking possession? Will you submit to be taken by the neck and kicked out, without a struggle? Was there not spirit enough in the country to repel and punish such unheard of insolence? Is not the magnitude of the interest at stake, such as to warrant the most vigorous and decisive course which can express public indignation? Go then, take the guardianship of your rights upon yourselves, trust it no longer to those who have so grossly abused the power they have had over it—Reinstate yourselves in the possession of that which has been wrested from you and withheld by faithless men who confess themselves no longer the owners of the country over which they are exercising these acts of injustice and outrage. Negociation may, perhaps, be wise, but this is the effectual measures to support it; when it is seen that you have determined to support your just demands with force—that you have already taken into your hands an ample security for future security and good behaviour, your ambassador will be respected and attended to. But what weight will his remonstrances have in any country of Europe, when they hear of no military preparations to vindicate your pretensions, when they learn that you have been chased out of a possession confessedly your right, that you have been insultingly told, begone, you shall not buy, you shall not sell, you are such a nuisance we will have no intercourse with you!

Where is the nation, ancient or modern, that has borne such treatment without resentment or resistance! Where is the nation that will respect another that is passive under such humiliating degradation and disgrace? Your outlet to market closed—next they will trample you under foot upon your own territory which borders upon theirs!!—Yet you will not stir, you will not arm a single man; you will negociate!!! Negociation alone under such circumstances must be hopeless.———No,—Go forward, remove the aggressors, clear away the obstructions, restore your possession with your own hand, and use your sword, if resistance be offered:—Call upon those who are most injured to redress themselves; you have only to give the call, you have men enough near to the scene, without sending a man from this side the mountains; force sufficient, and more than sufficient, for a prompt execution of your orders—If money be an object; one half of the money which would be consumed and lost by delay and negociation, would put you in possession. —Then you may negociate whether you shall abandon it and go our again.

You may also then negociate as to compensations for the spoliations upon your trade.—You will have ample funds in your own hands to pay your merchants, if the Spaniards continue their refusal to pay.—You will have lands to give which they will readily accept, and assist in defending.—In this way they may all be indemnified; by negociation there is little hope that they ever will.

It may be said that the executive is pursuing another and a very different course. The executive will certainly pursue the course designated by the legislature. To the congress has been confided the power of deciding what shall be done in all cases of hostility by foreign powers. There can be no doubt that, by the law of nature and nations, we are clearly authorized to employ force for our redress, in such a case as this:—That we have a just right to take such measures as will prevent a repetition of the mischief and afford ample security for the future quiet enjoyment of the violated right.—If we leave it entirely to the executive he can only employ negociation as being the sole means in his power.—If the right be not abandoned what is to be done? I know said Mr. R. that some gentlemen think there is a mode of accomplishing our object of which, by a most extraordinary proceeding, I am forbidden to speak in this house, I will not, therefore, touch it;—But I will ask honourable gentlemen, especially those from the western country, what they will say on their return home to a people pressed by the heavy hand of this calamity—when they inquire, What has been done?—What are our hopes? How long will this obstruction continue? You answer—we have provided a remedy, but it is a secret!!! We were not allowed to speak of it there, much less here—It was only committed to confidential men in whispers, with closed doors:—But, by and by, you will see it operate like enchantment—It is a sovereign balsam which will heal your wounded honour—It is a potent spell, or a kind of patent medicine which will extinguish and forever put at rest the devouring spirit which has desolated so many nations of Europe.—You never can know exactly what it is—nor can we tell you precisely the time it will begin to operate—But operate it certainly will, and effectually too!!! You will see strange things by and by,—Wait patiently, and place full faith in us, for we cannot be mistaken.

This idle tale may amuse children. But the *men* of that country will not be satisfied.—They will tell you that they expected better things of you, that their confidence has been misplaced, and they will not wait the operation of your newly invented drugs; they will go and redress themselves.

I say also let us go and redress ourselves, you will have the whole nation with you. On no question since the declaration of independence has the nation been so unanimous as upon this. We have at different times suffered great indignity and outrages from different European powers; but none so palpable, so inexcusable, so provoking, or of such magnitude in their consequences as this—Upon none has public opinion united so generally as this. It is true we have a lamentable division of political opinion among us, which has produced much mischief, and may produce much greater than any we have yet felt. On this question party spirit ought to sink, and disappear. My opinions are well known, and are not likely to change, but I candidly, and with all possible sencerity, declare, my conviction to be clear that there will not be a dissenting voice in the Western Country if this course be taken;—That so far as my own abilities go, they shall be exerted to the utmost to support it; and I know that my friends on this floor with whom I have long thought and acted, have too high a regard for the national honour, and the best interests of their country to hesitate a moment in giving the same pledge of their honest determination to support and render these measures effectual if taken;—call them ours, if you please, we take the responbility, and leave the execution of them with you.—For as to myself or my friends, no agency is wished except that of uniting with you in roussing the spirit, and calling out the resources of the country to protect itself against serious aggression, and the total subjection and loss of the Western Country.

If you pursue this advice, and act promptly and boldly upon it; if you take possession, and prepare to maintain it; from the very unanimity displayed you will have no war—you will meet no resistance. Indeed, a war may be said to be already begun, for hostility of the worst kind on one side has been long in practice upon us, and our retaliation or resistance will be justified on every principle which has governed the conduct of nations. If the Spaniards resist you in taking possession of what by treaty they have acknowledged to be yours, and what they now confess does not belong to them—the war certainly begins with them. Under all these circumstances, with these offers of support, could gentlemen doubt, could they venture to cry peace, peace, when there was no peace, but a sword!

Mr. R. entreated Gentlemen to view and consider his proposed resolutions with candour. He declared his intentions to be solely the attainment of an object, the loss of which would destroy the country where he resided, and hazard the union itself. If gentlemen thought the proposed means inadequate, he would agree to enlarge them with cheerfulness; all that he wished was that effectual means be voted and employed in this golden moment which if lost never would return.

He said he would delay the senate no longer than to present his resolutions, and give notice that he would move to have them printed and made the order of the day for some future day. For, as gentlemen had consented that this business should be no longer a secret, they would now become the subject of ample and able discussion.

He then read the resolutions, as follow:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the United States of America have an indisputable right to the free navigation of the river Mississippi, and to a convenient deposit for their produce and merchandize in the island of New-Orleans:

That the late infraction of such their unquestionable right is an aggression, hostile to their honour and interest:

That it does not consist with the dignity or safety of this Union to hold a right so important by a tenure so uncertain:

That it materially concerns such of the American citizens as dwell on the western waters, and is essential to the union, strength, and prosperity of these states, that they obtain complete security for the full and peaceable enjoyment of such their absolute right:

That the President be authorised to take immediate possession of some place or places in the said island, or the adjacent territories, fit and convenient for the purposes aforesaid, and to adopt such measures for obtaining that complete security, as to him in his wisdom, shall seem necessary:

That he be authorised to call into actu-

al service any number of the militia of the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, and the Mississippi territory, which he may think proper not exceeding 50,000, and to employ them, together with the naval and military force of the Union, for effecting the object above mentioned, and that the sum of five millions of dollars be appropriated to the carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions, and that the whole or any part of that sum be paid or applied on warrants drawn in pursuance of such directions as the President may from time to time think proper to give to the secretary of the Treasury.

After reading the resolutions, Mr. Ross said, I will now move these resolutions and if gentlemen on the other side shall be disposed to give to the President greater power, I will cheerfully join them in extending it as far as they may think necessary to the accomplishment of the object.

Mr. Wells rose and seconded the motion.

To be continued.

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. II.)

The continent of North America, may be said to be divided, into three principal divisions. The eastern, which comprehends the United States, Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, and Labrador. The western, consisting of New Mexico and the Indian Territory, lying between the Pacific Ocean and Mackenzie's River.—Louisiana occupies the southern part of the middle division, extending from the 29th to the 44th degree of North Latitude, and from the 80th to the 96th degree of west longitude from London.—It is bounded on the south by the gulph of Mexico, on the east by the river Mississippi, on the west by New Mexico, and on the north by Upper Canada. From the vast extent of these boundaries, and from the central situation of Louisiana, it is evident that this province promises to be in time, the most wealthy, the most commercial, and the most populous country in the western continent.

The Mississippi is unquestionably, the finest river in the world; its length is supposed to be upwards of three thousand miles, and by means of the Missouri which runs into it from the west, and the Ohio, Illinois, and Tennessee, whose waters it receives from the east, it is rendered more advantageous for commerce than any other, either in north or south America. The Mississippi was first discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in the year 1541; but was never explored until 1682, when Monsieur de la Salle, a French traveller, traversed it from Canada to within 100 leagues of New-Orleans. The flattering description which he gave on his return to France, of the countries on each side of this majestic river, induced Louis the fourteenth, to fit out a squadron of vessels, the command of which he gave to Monsieur de la Salle, in order to form a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi; but this adventurer not being a skilful navigator, mistook the longitude, and made his landing one hundred leagues to the westward of New-Orleans; where, after experiencing innumerable hardships, from want of provisions, and from the cruelty of the natives, he was at last, barbarously murdered in a mutiny of his own men.—Monsieur de la Salle appears to have been more fitted for the purposes of a traveller by land, than a navigator on the ocean. Few travellers have given such minute, accurate, and satisfactory accounts of climate, soil and the productions of the earth, as well as of the manners and customs of the natives of unknown countries, as this Frenchman has done, of the various regions which he visited on the banks of the Mississippi.—

The climate varied of course, according to the latitudes, but the soil in general, was richer and more fertile, than any which he had seen in Europe, not excepting the luxuriant farms in the south of France, on the banks of the Rhone.—He was induced to believe, from the frequent variation of the compass, that the country abounds with loadstone hills, for which reason he conjectured, that silver and gold mines may be found in Louisiana, as the loadstone is always a sure indication of the presence of the precious metals. Monsieur Ibberville succeeded Monsieur de la Salle, in the command of the Mississippi expedition, who after making two successive voyages, and establishing a colony at the mouth of the river, died upon his third voyage. After the death of Ibberville, in 1712, the king of France gave a grant of the province, to Monsieur Crozant.

Mr. Adair, in his history of the north American Indians, gives the following account of the settlement of Louisiana, but upon what authority I know not.—"If it be allowed that the first discoverers and possessors of a foreign waste country, have a just title to it, the French, by giving up New-Orleans to Great-Britain, would have only ceded to her, possessions, which they had no right to keep; for Col. Wood was the first discoverer of the Mississippi, who stands on public record, and the chief part of ten years, he employed in searching its course. This spirited attempt he began in the year 1654, and ended 1664. Captain Bolton made the like attempt, in the year 1670. Doctor Cox of New-Jersey, sent two ships anno 1698, which discovered the mouth of it; and having sailed a hundred miles up, he took possession of the whole country, and called it Carolana: whereas the French did not discover it till the year 1699, when they gave it the name of Colbert's River, in honor of their favorite minister, and the whole country they called Louisiana, which may soon be exchanged for Philipiana, till the Americans give it another and more desirable name."—Adair's Indians, page 308. The same writer says, in another part of his book, that all kinds of vegetables planted or sowed, either for profit or pleasure, grow to greater perfection in Louisiana, than any in Europe, so fruitful is the soil, and favorable the climate.

By all accounts, no country in the world, is more inviting to settlers, or promises more riches than Louisiana. Not only the mississippi, but other navigable rivers which intersperse it in every direction, render it equally fit for the purposes of the merchant and the trader, as either the United States or Canada.—The soil is also capable, of producing all the valuable products of nature, which grow in Asia, Africa, and the West-Indies.—Tobacco, hemp, silk, flax, cotton, indigo, wine and tea, may be cultivated here, in the greatest abundance and perfection. Even in the southern latitudes of Louisiana, the climate is extremely favorable to health and longevity. Mr. Adair says, the Indians there, live to a greater age than any of the other tribes in America.

An English officer belonging to the garrison of Pensacola, under Gen. Campbell of Strachur, in the American war, was taken prisoner by a party of Indians, and carried to the upper parts of Louisiana, where he was detained for eighteen months. The report which he made on his return, of the beauty and luxuriance of that country, was flattering in the extreme, and almost incredible. In place of extensive, impenetrable forests, which generally cover the surface of uncultivated nature, he was astonished by the prospect, and the rich verdure, of immense lawns or meadows, often extending fifty leagues in length, and in many parts intersected by ramparts of earth, resembling more the work of art, than that of chance, and which seemed to indicate that this country was, at some distant period, the residence of a civilized nation. He corroborated the testimony of Monsieur de la Salle, respecting the frequency of loadstone hills in Louisiana, in the neighborhood of which he always found many chrystalinestones, beautifully variegated, and almost as transparent as diamonds. The whole country also abounded with the ginseng, a plant which the Chinese even prefer to tea. This herb bears a strong resemblance to the angelica. Its leaves are of a dark green, and about seventeen inches from the root, and is naked at top, where it divides into three smaller foot stalks, each sustaining a leaf composed of five spear shaped lobes, sawed on their edges. The flowers bud from a slender stock, just at the division of the foot stalks, which sustain the leaves, and are white, and formed into a small umbel at the top. A particular account of all the virtues of this extraordinary plant is given by Jartoux in the twenty-seventh volume of the Philosophical Transactions—page 239.

Louisiana seems to have been the nursery of the principal Indian tribes, which inhabited the American coast from Georgia to James's River. The Katawba, the Cherokee, the Muskohege, the Choktah, and the Chikkasah nations, all agree, that their ancestors crossed the Mississippi from Louisiana, from which they were driven by a more powerful and warlike people, that emigrated from the westward. The old Mexicans have likewise the same tradition. In short, this province appears to have been to the western continent, what Egypt was to the east; the source from which the Indian knowledge, both of South and North America, was derived. Those also, who advocate the probable and most rational theory of America being originally peopled from the old world, will be able to produce many more arguments in support of their doctrine, by tracing the progress of the Asians eastward, and that of the Indians from the west, than by searching the fabulous and uncertain accounts of the navigation of the Phenicians and Carthagenians.

It is therefore not astonishing, that Bonaparte, after being defeated in his Egyptian views, by which he had intended to have monopolized all the riches of the east, should turn his attention to Louisiana, by the possession of which he may be able, not only to accomplish his original design, but gratify his utmost ambition, the subjection of America.—That these are his intentions, I think I shall be able to prove. But I shall conclude this number with an observation of Mr. Adair, on the importance of the Mississippi lands. "If British legislators design to promote the true interests of their country, they will pay a steady regard to the real channel of her great wealth and power. They should invite the young, and unsettled families, to remove to the fertile lands of the Mississippi, and raise those valuable staple commodities she needs most." This was the advice of a man who lived the greater part of a long life in the Floridas. The salutary counsel which Great Britain rejected, Bonaparte has adopted, and by it, will in time render France independent of supplies, both from the European powers and the United States.

PERTINAX.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1803.

—ENTERED—

Schooner Venus, Major, Norfolk.
Schooner Betsey, Russel, Baltimore.
Sloop Happy Return, Sparrow, Petersburg.

—CLEARED—

Schooner Lydia, Allen, Cadiz
Schooner Hawk, Barnes, Plymouth.

America, it seems, is not the only country which the court of Spain has insulted. The following extract of a letter from the London Courier of the 15th inst. received at Philadelphia by the ship Wilmington from Belfast, is an additional evidence of the insolence and the views of Spain and Bonaparte:—"The Spaniards have suddenly warned the British settlers in the Bay of Honduras, and the other parts adjacent, to quit their settlements immediately, adding, that but little time will be granted for this order to be carried into full effect, and that orders have already been given for the erection of a large battery, from which force would be used to carry this order into full effect." On this letter, the English editor remarks:—"After such an act, let us not be told, that France and her allies only mean to run the race of commercial rivalry with us. They seem to wish to have an Irish kind of race, that is, to run themselves, but to prevent their antagonist from running at all."

When the Corsican usurper treats Great Britain in this manner, (for what Spain does, may be regarded as an act of his) do Duane and the Clintonian editor imagine he will pay more deference to the cool and philosophic requests of Mr. Jefferson, even though delivered in the utmost style of etiquette by Mr. Monroe? Cheetham says, when the government shall declare that peace can no longer be preserved without hazarding our *honor*, and our *safety*, "there will be found in the country one arm, one body, one mind only, and that is to defend it, as long as a solitary inhabitant shall be left to lisp its praises." Mr. Jefferson, it is supposed, will declare this, when all the sea ports of the United States are blown into the air, and an hundred thousand Frenchmen are on their march to Washington. Then what noise and bluster will pervade the Jeffersonian and Clintonian bands—for they only will be called out! Duane says—"The republicans attached to the present administration are sufficiently powerful of themselves." Yes, sufficiently powerful with Madison and Gallatin at their head, and De Witt Clinton and the great Ambrose Spencer at their tail, to drive Bonaparte and all France into the Ocean!! This is the comfort which the organ of the public will, administers to us. This is the pillar of strength which we have to depend upon. Both Federalists and Burrites may therefore sleep with perfect security, as long as the Calcutta and Manchester fugitives are awake, to give the signal of march to their respective troops.

From London papers of the 10th of January, it appears the Swiss are reduced to a most wretched state of subjection. Not being allowed to frame a constitution for themselves, they were forced to send their deputies to the palace of Bonaparte, to receive a form of government, which they were obliged to adopt as soon as presented.

Duane asserts if Mr. Burr had been elected president in place of Mr. Jefferson, "we should be groaning under the weight of taxation, and a war from without made a pretext for a standing army within." "How consoling (adds the organ) is the reflection that we have escaped all these—how great should be our efforts to prevent the possibility of being again exposed." A very consoling prospect, no doubt, presents itself at present to the citizens of the Union:—A president immersed in the visionary schemes of hypothetical philosophy—a pennyless treasury, guarded by a native of the most restless and contemptible state in Europe—a secretary of state without any experience in those affairs most important to the interest of a nation—no army—a few frigates which scarcely deserve the name of a navy—our coasts unprotected—our homes without the means of defence—These indeed are consoling circumstances, when the most powerful despot that the world has ever known, has already attacked us, and is now preparing to crush forever the name of liberty in America.

If Mr. Monroe do not succeed in his negociation, which no man of common sense expects—we understand that two notorious letter breakers are to volunteer their services to go to France, without *a cent of salary*, and beat out the first consul's brains, even in the presence of Talleyrand and the Abbe Sieyes. The projects of Jacobinism, we well know, have no principle or limits. No plan which they propose ought therefore to astonish the virtuous and orderly citizen Bonaparte, however, is well aware of this, & trusts no guard but that of Mamelukes. These infidels, we confess, are the fittest to enter the lists, with such men as Duane and his coadjutors.

"Our enemies should always be kept in darkness," says the Aurora, alluding to the arbitrary procedure of the democratic members of the senate relative to Mr. Ross's motion. This is no novel practice with the demagogues—evil deeds are never done in light. In darkness were the treasury books stolen.—In darkness were Bronson's letters broke open.—In darkness a certain great financier fled from Geneva.—In darkness Tom Paine wrote his Age of Reason.—In darkness the Clintonians hold their caucuses.—In darkness lived the Manchester hatter, for three days and three nights in the belly of an old chest.—In darkness the Calcutta Poleman has worked his principal deeds, unless when he exhibited his gestures in presence of Sir John Shore; and when he was borne in triumph through the streets of India on a penitentiary stick.

The great chemist, Doctor Mitchill, has discovered, (vid. American Review for 1802) that black is occasioned by the reflection of a number of rays of light; and that white is the absence of colour—or in other words, that light only exists in darkness. What an admirable discovery for the Jacobins!!

We have not heard whether Tom Paine and Duane were invited to the dinner given to Mr. Monroe at Washington, and from which Mr. Burr was excluded.—But it is to be presumed that two such links in the chain of democracy as Paine and Duane were essentially necessary to connect and fasten together the hearts of so many worthy *republicans* as met on that important occasion.

Several letters have appeared in the *Recorder* under the signature of FEDERALIST, addressed to Mr. John Clopton, member of congress, in which the writer reviews and analises the prominent measures of the administration with much spirit and ability. Did our limits permit, we should with much pleasure republish those valuable essays. We doubt not they will render essential service to the cause of federalism in the quarter where they appear; and we hope the writer will be encouraged to proceed in his laudable undertaking.

N. Y. Herald.

We are obliged to postpone till our next, the letter addressed to T. Rodney, of Delaware.

COMMUNICATION.

Fortified, as every honest mind surely is, against the shafts of licentious paragraphists, and equally disgusted by the *modern doctrine of preventive justice*, with which certain renowned heroes of faction have attempted to *correct the procedure* of the public press; yet when the sacredness of private character becomes sport for party Editors, it is the duty of friendship to interpose the shield of truth.

A late northern paper which I accidentally meth with, renews the unpleasant affair of Mr. Walker and his correspondence with Mr. Jefferson; and whilst delicacy on the one hand, and *homage for high official station* on the other, would forbid the present liberty, yet considerations of inferior dignity, must yield to the purity of the cause in which I reluctantly engage.

That paper, extracts from the "Recorder," a statement containing one (and perhaps only one) materially *false-fact!* And I am fully persuaded that its Editor, had never the honor of any communication with the gentleman, to warrant his "belief." "It (possibly) was suspected that the horrible infamy of the contents of a part of this correspondence" might be considered by the devoted partizans of a guilty chief, as a party measure; a conduct which he would disdain even towards a *confessing culprit!* And whether "the letters will be printed first or last," the *motive*, in either event, will seek its sure appeal at the highest tribunals of honor!

ALBEMARLE.

DIED, at Studley, in Hanover County, on Thursday the 3d. inst. after an illness of two months, Mrs. JUDITH LYONS, wife of the Hon. PETER LYONS, aged 63. Her remains were deposited in the family burying ground on the 5th.

THE Committee appointed by the Honourable Executive of the Commonwealth of Virginia, under "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Richmond," passed Jan. 11, 1803, to divide the said City into three wards, and to number and name them, have made the following arrangements.—

No. 1—JEFFERSON WARD commences at the lower end of the City of Richmond upon the margin of James River where Rocket's Creek empties into the said River, extending thence up the meanders of the river till it reaches the Cross Street next above Shockoe Creek; following that street it includes the Bell Tavern, running to the back of the City in a straight line; following that line to the lowest boundary of the City and from thence to the beginning.

No. 2.—MADISON—commences at the upper line of Jefferson Ward on the margin of James River, following the meanders of the River till it strikes the Street next above Hay Market Gardens; thence following that street by the loan Office to the Back line of the town, thence along the back line till it reaches Jefferson Ward.

No. 3.—MONROE—includes the whole of the City of Richmond above Madison Ward, as now established by law.

In making the foregoing arrangement the Executive will perceive that the committe were entirely influenced by a regard to population, and a wish to make each Ward compact and agreeable to its inhabitants.

Given under our hands this 23d day of Feb. 1803.

Wm. Duval,
Robert Mitchel,
Meriwether Jones,
John H. Fauche,
Lewis Harvie.

In Council, Feb. 28, 1803.

I do certify the above a true copy

Daniel Hylton, C. C.

IN consequence of the foregoing arrangement, and in obedience to an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed January 11th 1803,—I hereby notify the Freeholders and Housekeepers within the City of Richmond, that an election will be held for Common Councilmen and Aldermen on the first Wednesday in April next.—The Election for Jefferson ward, will be holden at the Court-house—the Election for Madison ward, at the Eagle Tavern, and the election for Monroe ward at the Baptist Old Meeting House.

JAMES WHITELAW.

Serjeant of the City of Richmond.

March 2, 1803.

LOST, about the 15th of last month, Jordan Harris's NOTE OF HAND, for 55 dollars, payable to me on the first inst. The public are cautioned against trading for or receiving the same. Whoever may have found it, will confer a favor on the subscriber, living in Fluvanna county, by returning it to him. X

WILLIAM STARKE.

February 28, 1803.

SAMUEL MYERS,

In the house opposite the Union Tavern, lately occupied by S. & S. Myers, has for sale the following

ARTICLES:

ANTIGUA RUM.
Green Coffee.
Java ditto.
Sherry Wine.
Pepper.
Scotch Snuff.
Cafile Soap.
German Steel.
Demijohns.
Folio, Quarto Post and Foolscap Paper.
Flanders Sheetings.
Damask table cloths with Napkins.
Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Linen Check do.
Glass Ware in cases, containing Tumblers, Decanters, and Mugs.

A Quantity of Square

PAVING STONES,

And a large Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

Of an excellent Quality.

March 8, 1803. wp4w

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to 16

TAYLOR & BROWN.

Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

Bonds due at the Custom-House in the month of March 1803.

Ship Columbus,		*March* 5.
Ship Alexander,	*(Bristol)*	10.
Ship Speedwell,		12.
Ship Flora,		17.
Ship Nancy,		23.

(1) (6)

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 319 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3011 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 3, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Laurence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all persons having claims against the late Mr. William Booker, in his life time, or his estate since his death, are earnestly requested to have them properly authenticated and made known to the administrator, without loss of time; and those indebted to the estate are solicited to come forward to settle and pay their respective debts.

S. JONES, *Administrator of* William Booker, dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803. 3t

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]
"Knowsley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Truth-Forward, Sir M. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Floro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.
Trefoile, or yellow do.
Lucern and timothy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.
Furze or whin seed,
Spring tares or vetches,
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.
Canary and spinage do.
White and brown mustard,
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.
Early and late Cucumber.
Cresses and pepper Grass.
Early and late York Cabbage.
Early and late sugar loaf do.
Green and yellow Savoy do.
Large white Scotch do.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Brussells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
Early and late Cauliflower.
Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Large red & orange Carrot.
Salsafie and Nasturtion.
Large Parsnip.
Madeira and silver Onion.
Large London leek.
Green and white Asparagus.
White curl'd Indive
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Green and white Cos Lettuce.
Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

FOR SALE,

That elegant and fertile Farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, esq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of first quality high land, and 200 acres of swamp land, of superior quality, from the land being much higher than swamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconsiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or grasing land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk with nearly the same ease. There was a considerable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm last year, which may be purchased with the farm. There are 130 bushels of wheat sown thereon, which promises a fine crop. The purchaser may take possession immediately, or next fall For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN, Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND* executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas E. Pleasants*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late of the county of Louisa, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thursday the 17th days of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

Wanted to purchase with Cash,

A NEGRO GIRL,

From 12 to 15 years of age.—Enquire the Printer. (eptf.)

WANTED,

A N active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb 16, 1803. (tf.)

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Republic Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 13th October, 1802. tf.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, holden at Richmond, in a suit wherein Nathaniel Burwell is plaintiff, and the devisees of Hugh Nelson dec'd, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the fourteenth of March next, on the premises, a valuable stone

Merchant Mill,

In Hanover County,

ON Southanna River, about twenty miles from Richmond, in a good neighbourhood for procuring wheat; together from three hundred and eighty to four hundred acres of land, more or less. The mill has been for a number of years occupied by Mr. Micajah Crew, who will shew the property, and give any information required. The land is well adapted to farming: By consent of the plaintiff, three years credit will be allowed for one thousand four hundred and forty three pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence of the purchase money, with interest at six per cent from the time of sale, on the same being secured by a deed of Trust, with relinquishment of dower if required; the balance is to be paid in cash at the time of sale.

FRANCIS WALKER,
CARTER BERKELEY,
Wm NELSON, jun. } Comm'rs.

February 7, 1803. 9t.